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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

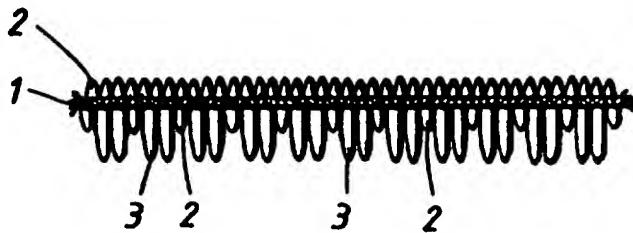
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(54) Title: CLEANING CLOTH FOR CLEANING DIRTY SURFACES

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a cleaning cloth for cleaning dirty surfaces and it is characterized by a base fabric (1) having on one side longer loops (3) of yarn with normal fibre fineness and shorter loops (2) of microfilament yarn with great dirt and liquid absorption ability and on the other side substantially microfibre yarn with great dirt and liquid absorption ability, preferably in the shape of short loops (2). The invention also comprises a mop on the underside of which the cleaning cloth (6) according to the invention is arranged.



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5 Cleaning cloth for cleaning dirty surfaces

FIELD OF THE INVENTION:

10 The present invention relates to a cleaning cloth for
cleaning dirty surfaces and a mop on which said cleaning
cloth is arranged.

PRIOR ART:

15 A vast number of arrangements for cleaning or wiping dirty
surfaces are known from time immemorial. The most usual
device is perhaps a piece of cloth of different kinds but
even more mechanised arrangements are in use, especially
during recent time. Vertical, horizontal and also sloping
surfaces have to be cleaned from time to time and the
20 arrangements for carrying out the cleaning work vary
greatly due to the position, shape and nature of the
surfaces. A common and very much used device for cleaning
floor surfaces is a so-called mop.

25 A mop consists principally of an extended shaft at the
lower end of which a disc is hingedly attached and at the
underside of which the cleaning device itself, for example
a piece of cloth, is arranged. The mops are usually used in
such a way that they are wetted or dipped into water and
30 they are pulled or pushed over a floor, whereby the dirt is
partly dissolved and partly withdrawn with the mop. After
the cleaning of the floor has been completed by means of
the mop, the water is evaporated together with possibly
volatile solvents, however, leaving a covering film
35 consisting of first dissolved and then dried dirt.

TECHNICAL PROBLEM:

40 Use of pieces of cloth and mops may often per se give an
acceptable result. With regard to cloths it is, however,
often necessary to wipe with more cloths successively and

with regard to mops the above-mentioned film of dirt will be left. A further problem is that there must exist a certain friction between the support which is to be cleaned and the cleaning tool but this friction must not be too large, which means that an optimisation of the friction is desirable.

5
THE SOLUTION:

10 It has therefore for a very long time been a wish to improve the cleaning cloth and, for example, mops with cleaning cloth attached at the underside so that the cleaning becomes better and less strenuous.

15 According to the present invention a cleaning cloth for cleaning dirty surfaces has accordingly been brought about, which cleaning cloth is characterized by a base fabric having on one side longer loops of yarn with a normal fibre fineness and shorter loops of microfilament yarn having great dirt and liquid absorption ability and at the other side substantially microfilament yarn with great liquid absorption ability, preferably in the shape of short loops.

20
25 According to the invention it is suitable that the base fabric is a woven or knitted cloth consisting wholly or partly of microfibres or microfilaments.

It is further suitable according to the invention that the shorter loops consist of yarn of microfilaments or microfibres having a fineness of at most 1 Dtex.

30 The longer loops should, according to the invention, consist of yarn of filaments or staple fibres having a fineness of at least 1 Dtex.

The ratio between shorter and longer loops on one side of the cloth should be, according to the invention, such that 75%-25%, preferably 50% are made up by the shorter loops.

5 The microfilament yarns which are used according to the present invention consist suitably of synthetic fibres of polyester and polyamide, for example in a ratio of 70:30.

10 The yarn having a normal fibre fineness should, according to the present invention consist wholly or partly of synthetic fibres of polyester.

15 The cleaning cloth according to the present invention is used, according to a further aspect of the invention, on mops where the cloth is arranged on that side of the mop which faces the dirty surface.

20 The mop according to the present invention is further characterised in that the side of the cleaning cloth facing the dirty surface is the one which comprises both longer and shorter loops.

25 According to the invention it is suitable that the mop with the cleaning cloth is such that the cleaning cloth is sewn together with another cloth between which cloths a further one or more absorption layers for water, preferably in the shape of the cleaning cloth according to the invention, are arranged.

30 DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES:

The invention will in the following be described more in detail in connection with the attached drawings where

Fig. 1 in section shows a cleaning cloth according to the invention, where

Fig. 2 shows a principal design of a mop and where

5 Fig. 3 shows an example of use of the
cleaning cloth according to Fig.1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION:

10 Fig.1 shows a section through a cleaning cloth according to the invention. It consists of a base fabric 1 and shorter loops 2 at either side of the base fabric 1 and longer loops 3 on one side of the base fabric 1. The fabric may be woven or knitted with loops on both sides. It can, however,
instead of having woven loops, be provided with yarn loops attached by sewing whereby loops are formed. The loops having the shorter length may also be replaced by the same material in another shape on that side which does not comprise long loops.

20 All yarns present in the cleaning cloth are suitably of synthetic material.

25 The base fabric, which suitably is woven or knitted consists of microfibres or microfilaments or usual filaments. If microfilaments are used, the material composition consists suitably of 20% polyester and 30% polyamide and the fineness of the filaments is suitably about 0.3 Dtex. The microfilament yarn consists of 1 050 filaments per thread which gives a fineness of 330 Dtex per yarn thread.

30 The base fabric may also comprise 100% polyester filament yarn with a fineness per filament of 5.8 Dtex, making a fineness of about 280 Dtex for a thread consisting of 48 filaments.

The loops 2 having a shorter size consist of yarn of many and very fine fibres or filaments, which are so thin that according to terminological practice they are named micro, i.e. they have a fineness which is lower than 1 Dtex. The loops 3 having a longer length consist of yarn with a more normal fibre fineness, i.e. substantially above 1 Dtex. The yarn may be made of endless fibres (filaments) or be spun of staple fibres. The spun yarn may be a single-ply yarn or composed of many threads twisted together.

10

The ratio between the longer and shorter loops per surface unit on the side of the cloth which has both long and short loops is suitably between 75% and 25%, preferably 50%. An even distribution of short and long loops is preferred.

15

The material of the cloth, construction and yarn and the fibre formation result in unique properties for cleaning purposes. When the side of the cloth having different lengths of loops is pulled over a surface, the longer loops will have a brushing or sweeping effect and the shorter loops with microfilament yarn will have an absorbing and accumulating effect on dust and dirt particles as well as humidity on the wiped surface. The microfibre loops on both sides of the cloth as well as the yarns of the base fabric having such fibres have, due to their very large number of fibres and their flat form, a very great total material surface of synthetic fibre material.

20

25

In a dry condition the static electrical effect will attract dust and dirt particles which are bound to and between the fibre surfaces.

In a wet condition liquid is bound around the surface layer of the fibres and capillarily between them.

35

The longer loops with their brushing and sweeping effect have by themselves a certain absorption ability but have primarily the function of transferring dust, dirt and humidity to the microfibres having a greater attraction force and ability to accumulate. Due to the strong absorption forces, the microfibres will function, in loops of this surface layer as well as in the loops on the reverse side of the cloth and in the yarn of the base fabric, in the absorption and accumulation process from the cleaned surface.

Another important function is the friction of the cloth against the surface which is to be cleaned. Due to the extremely large total fibre surface of the cloth and the shape of the separate microfilaments the friction against the support will be much too large for practical work during a longer period if the abutting surface consists completely of microfilaments. This would be the case especially when humidity was used. A certain friction is, however, preferred for effective cleaning work. The longer loops with their coarser fibres of more round shape have an appreciably lower friction against the support. They are also longer with the intention that, besides having a brushing property on a not completely even surface, the cloth shall ride on these loops when being pulled over a support. An adjustment of the material, length, and proportion of these longer loops will optimise the properties of the cloth with regard to friction, brushing and accumulation.

Another important property of the synthetic material is that humidity is bound to the material surfaces and capillarily between them and to a very small extent molecularly within the fibres as is the case with, for example, cotton. Humidity can therefore actively



participate in the cleaning work if the material is wetted before use when the cleaning is carried out with humidity.

The good absorption and retention properties of the cloth cause very little humidity to remain on the clean surface in spite of the fact that the humidity content through the microfibres in the material is so large that it suffices for cleaning large surfaces.

10 The cloth material may also advantageously be used when cleaning where a larger amount of humidity or liquid is required. A dry or wrung-out cloth may then be used after cleaning.

15 Examples of the short loops are microfilament yarns having 330 Dtex with a fineness per filament of about 0.3 Dtex and a material composition of 70% and 30% polyamide.

20 The longer loops consist, for example, of spun yarn of staple fibres in 100% polyester with a yarn fineness of about 300 Dtex and a fibre fineness of 1.5 Dtex per fibre. The yarn may be single or consist of two finer yarns twisted together which give a fineness of about 300 Dtex.

25 Figure 2 shows a mop to be used with the cleaning cloth according to the invention. The mop consists principally of a telescopic pipe or shaft 4 which is hingedly connected with a disc 5 of aluminium or similar material. Velcro tape "males" moulded in grooves are inserted on the underside of the disc. When the mop is used, the aluminium disc 5 with the Velcro bands on the underside is simply pressed against the element of cleaning cloth which is to be used and the mounting is thereby complete. If the cleaning element is to be removed it is possible to press one's foot against it
30 and push off the aluminium disc 5.
35

To use the mop in this way with Velcro tapes it is therefore necessary that the upper side of the cleaning element is constructed to serve as a female at the attachment with the Velcro tape. It is therefore suitable,
5 according to the invention, to sew together the cleaning cloth 6 with a cloth 7 which is intended to be the upper side which has the properties of being able to be attached to the Velcro bands. Between these cloths 6 and 7 it is possible to arrange further absorption layers for water.
10 This can suitably be done by inserting one or more layers of the cleaning cloth 6 according to the invention but even other absorption layers may be used.

The invention is not limited to the embodiments shown above
15 but can be varied in different ways within the scope of the claims. Thus, even long loops 3 may be used on that side of the cleaning cloth where only the short loops 2 are shown in fig.1. However, this will give a lower water absorption ability than if only the short loops 2 are used.
20 Moreover, the material in the short fibres 2 does not need to be in the shape of loops but may be arranged in another way making the absorption material. Also the base fabric 1 may consist of such an absorption element if it is produced from microfilaments.

5

CLAIMS

1. Cleaning cloth for cleaning dirty surfaces,
characterized in that a base fabric 1, which
on that side which shall face a dirty surface, has longer
loops (3) of yarn consisting of filaments or staple fibres
with a fibre fineness of at least 1 Dtex and shorter loops
(2) of microfilament yarn with a fineness of at most 1 Dtex
with great absorption ability of dirt and liquid and on the
other side substantially filament yarn with a fineness of
at most 1 Dtex having a great liquid absorption ability,
preferably in the form of short loops.
2. Cleaning cloth according to claim 1,
characterized in that the base fabric (1) is
woven or knitted consisting completely or partly of
microfilaments.
3. Cleaning cloth according to any of claims 1 or 2,
characterized in that the ratio between the
number of shorter (2) and longer (3) loops on one of the
sides of the cloth is between 75% and 25%, preferably 50%.
4. Cleaning cloth according to any of claims 1-3,
characterized in that the microfilament
yarns consist of, for example, synthetic fibres of
polyester and polyamide in a ratio of 70:30.
5. Cleaning cloth according to any of claims 1-3,
characterized in that the yarn having a
fibre fineness of at least 1 Dtex consists of synthetic
fibres of polyester.
6. Use of the cleaning cloth according to any of claims
1-5 on a mop for cleaning dirty surfaces,

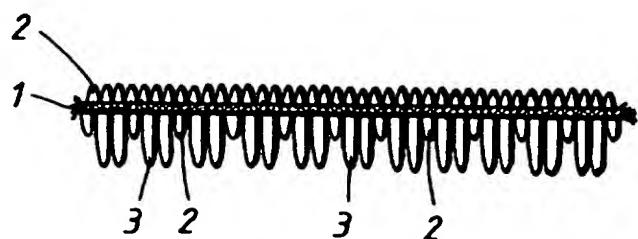
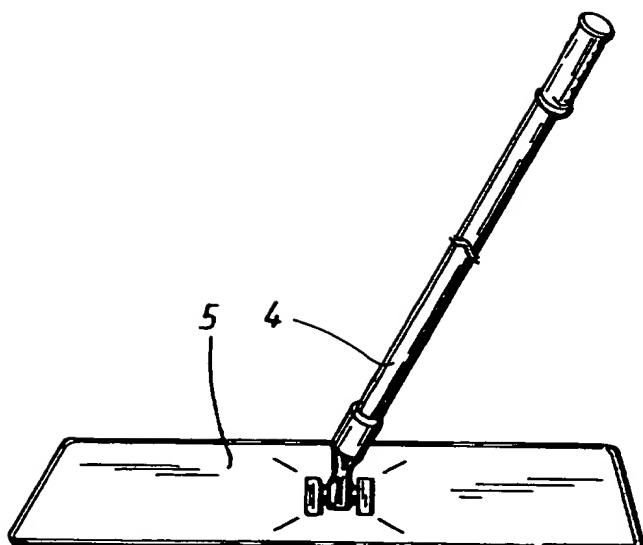
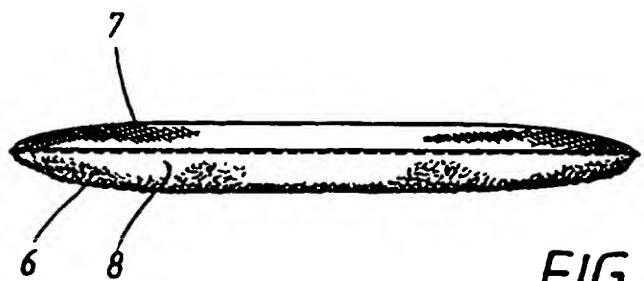
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c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n t h a t t h e s i d e o f t h e m o p
w h i c h f a c e s t h e d i r t y s u r f a c e c o n s i s t s o f t h e c l e a n i n g
c l o t h a c c o r d i n g t o a n y o f c l a i m s 1-5.

- 5 7. U s e a c c o r d i n g t o c l a i m 6, c h a r a c t e r i z e d
i n t h a t t h e c l e a n i n g c l o t h (6) i s s e w n t o g e t h e r w i t h
a n o t h e r c l o t h (7) b e t w e e n w h i c h c l o t h s (6,7) o n e o r m o r e
f u r t h e r a b s o r p t i o n l a y e r s (8) f o r w a t e r, p r e f e r a b l y i n t h e
f o r m o f t h e c l e a n i n g c l o t h (6) i s (a r e) a r r a n g e d.

10

1/1

FIG. 1FIG. 2FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE 95/01035

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: A47L 13/16, A47L 13/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

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Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

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SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

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WPI, CLAIMS, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 3126572 A (O.A. FRANEY), 31 March 1964 (31.03.64), column 2, line 69 - column 3, line 3, figure 3 --	1
A	SE 431158 B (BELE RESEARCH AB), 23 January 1984 (23.01.84), figure 3 --	1
A	US 4906513 A (KEBBELL ET AL), 6 March 1990 (06.03.90), column 2, line 34 - line 37 --	1
A	US 3638270 A (SCHLEGEL, JR. ET AL), 1 February 1972 (01.02.72), column 5, line 69 - line 75, figure 9 --	1

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4 January 1996

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	Patent Abstracts of Japan, Vol 17, No 190, C-1048, abstract of JP, A, 4-341230 (TORAY IND INC), 27 November 1992 (27.11.92) --	1-2
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Information on patent family members

11/12/95

International application No.
PCT/SE 95/01035

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